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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 42.

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All communiertions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Don't be intimidated!

Watch the poll-holders!

Beware of cheating at the polls.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

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Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right vote.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Do the people want the Homestead provision, which enables them to have homes for their families, abolished? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Do the people want the old *ca. sa.* law, imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping-post, pillory and stocks, re-established? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Watch for fraud!

Do the people want qualified suffrage and a landed qualification in order to hold a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Hon. Bedford Brown (who was at that time the Senator in the General Assembly from Caswell county) was a member of the convention of 1861, and so was Col. D. D. Ferebee, who was at the time a member of the House of Commons from Camden.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Code Commission.

The Democrats made a great fuss about the establishment of a Code Commission by the Republicans, and yet, when Dr. Wheeler offered an amendment to the Convention bill forbidding the creation of the office of Code Commissioner, *every Democrat voted against it*, showing that they intended to reserve this fat appointment for some idle Democratic lawyer, in case they carried the Convention.

See every vote!

When Democratic candidates talk about ignorance, tell them how they squandered the school fund which the hard-working people had laid up to provide an education for their children. Tell them that the Democratic party is responsible for the hundreds of poor uneducated children now in the State living in poverty, who, but for the manner in which the hard earnings of their parents were squandered might become useful citizens.

Wood-Pile Cowan, we understand is sick. He is certain of a defeat.

Union, Anson, Richmond, Robinson, Bladen and Brunswick are certainly against the convention.

Stallings is a whipping-post man. While he knows it will be for the poor man, the rich can pay their way.

Engelhard says that Leach was canvassing Duplin and Sampson for Leach. We believe the Major's head is level.

Bandy house Leach has gone to the west. He will not come east any more, and it is well for him that he went.

Jas. Murchison Leach, the great scavenger canvasser, had to resign his position in the army under charges.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Produce Your Tax Receipts.

This will be the requirement of every voter, if the conspirators succeed in amending the constitution.

Scavenger Leach, the man who got $5,000 from the United States Treasury dishonestly, was on yesterday nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Pender county.

Rev. Stallings says now that he wants the colored people to vote for him. He said last week, at Faisons, that he did not. Now, at which place did you lie, Rev. Stalling, at Faison's or at Duplin Roads.

Don't be intimidated!

Hon. George Z. French has been a resident of Pender County ever since it was instituted, and if the Journal's Deputy, the Star, will read the Post, then he will be better Post-ed.

Back-Pay Leach, poor Leach, chronic candidate for Congress Leach, billingsgate Leach, dodger Leach, slippery Jimmy Leach, Militia General Leach, coward Leach, Governor Leach, has gone, gone, gone! Let the bells toll.

Do you wish to tell everybody how you vote? If so, elect the convention candidates, and you will get a constitution that will prevent you from voting hereafter by ballot, and your independence will be destroyed.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Gov. Leach failed to meet his appointment at Shoe Heel on Monday. Report says he was of the opinion that some one would meet him who would take his hide off. He has not forgot his old runing tricks that he learned in '61.

Office seeker Stallings said at Faison's that he wanted the whipping post established for the benefit of the negro. He said at Duplin Roads he wanted it for both poor white and colored men; because, poor men of Duplin, the rich men can pay their fines, but you, poor men, will have to be whipped.

See every vote!

The Wilmington *Star*, a strong Convention journal, advocates the election of Jeff Davis to the Presidency of our State University at a salary of $8,000 per year. Think of that, Union men of North Carolina. If you are ready to be taxed again to support Jeff Davis, vote for the Convention candidates.

A majority of the delegates to the Convention of 1861 were elected because they were *Union* men. And yet the ordinance of secession was passed in less than six hours after the Convention assembled. Can we put any more faith in the pledges of Democrats to-day than in those of 1861?

Gov. Vance.

This gentleman announces in his public speeches that the Homestead is not good against Old Debts. Every Democratic lawyer who is asked the question, will be compelled to answer in the same way. Let the people ask them, when they make their speeches, and see if it is not so.

One of the objects the Democrats have in view is to strike from the Constitution the school section requiring that free schools shall be taught in every township for at least four months in each year, and place them at the mercy of a hostile Legislature, which might at a single blow blot out the entire school system.

Said a Democrat on Wednesday: "Four years ago, when the question of Convention or No Convention was submitted to the people, I voted "No Convention," and for the Democratic candidates. This year my party friends have denied me the right to say whether I wished a Convention or not. As I am an old-fashioned Democrat and opposed to the rule of the few, I shall vote for the Republican candidates who have pledged themselves to adjourn the Convention.

THE REPUBLICANS OF DUPLIN AROUSED.—The Republicans of Duplin County are certainly in earnest, and they are determined to carry the County this time. There were large meetings at Warsaw and Duplin Roads yesterday. Hon. G. W. Price, Jr., fairly wore out Mr. Stallings at Duplin Roads, and made him take water on the Convention question.

Every Democrat in the late Legislature voted against an amendment forbidding the Convention from striking out that clause in our present Constitution which declares that "all elections ought to be free," thereby proving that if they have a majority they will use every means in their power to prevent the people from voting as they choose.

The Legislature called a Convention in North Carolina in 1861 without submitting the question of Convention or No Convention to the people. Result: Secession, war, conscript act, tithe law, thirty thousand of our best men killed, five hundred more with legs and arms shot off and one half of the property of the State destroyed. Are our people ready to repeat the sad experiment.

In 1871 Col. J. A. Gilmer pitcously appealed to the people to call a Convention or he would be compelled to vote to levy a tax to pay the interest on the State debt, resign or prejure himself. The people didn't call a Convention, he didn't resign, the tax to pay the interest wes not levied, and Col. Gilmer has not perjured himself, because he is the Democratic candidate for Convention in Guilford, and he "is an honorable man."

It is charged that the Trustees of the University, at their late session in Raleigh, were about to elect Jeff Davis President of our State University, and that they only postponed electing a President until the vote on the Convention bill could be had.

Union men of North Carolina, if you want Jeff Davis to instil secession into the minds of the young men of the State, vote for the Convention candidates.

Let the people everywhere in North Carolina bear in mind, that the Democratic press have declared their determination to overthrow the Supreme Court, because it has pronounced the shameful gerrymander of this city, by which the people were deprived of the power to elect their officers, unconstitutional, and because it declared that the people's homes should not be sold to pay old debts.

Eligibility—Precedents.

The Democratic papers are much disturbed because Judge Buxton is a candidate for Convention with a pledge to adjourn at once. When Judge Howard of Edgecombe, and Judge Osborne of Mecklenburg, announced themselves and sat in the Secession Convention of 1861, nothing was said about their eligibility or "soiling their judicial robes."

Jeff Davis has declined the Presidency of the Texas University. He is waiting doubtless until after the election in this State, when he will be elected by the Democratic party President of the University of North Carolina, to spend the $125,000 of bonds appropriated by the last Legislature to educate rich men's sons. So the next generation are to be taught treason by Jeff Davis.

Does any man in North Carolina want the old county court system re-established? By an estimate made, the present system is cheaper by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Under the present township system letters of administration can be obtained immediately after a man's death. Under the old system it could only be done at a regular session of the county court.—Under the present system, the people can elect their own Justices and commissioners, thereby holding to accountability those who tax them. Under the old order of things Magistrates were elected for life, and they might act in the most tyrannical manner without fear of removal.

Who, reeking with the spoils of office, reveling in money wrought from ruin and State's ruin, are forever talking of their love for the poor man?—the Radicals.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Who, puffed up and arrogant, with their skirts dripping with the blood of innocent men, murdered in an unholy attempt to break up the government of the United States and establish upon its ruins an intolerable despotism, are now adding insult to injury, by again attempting to open the flood-gates of revolution, and thereby reduce the people of North Carolina to slavery? Democratic revolutionists.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

W. P. CANADAY.

CITY COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday by the Mayor:

H. Marcus, charged with a violation of the city ordinance. The case was dismissed on the owner securing a badge.

Sam Johnson, charged with larceny, was found guilty. Bound over to Superior Court in the sum of $200.

Alice Hall and Mary Nixon, charged with disorderly conduct, were found guilty, but judgment was suspended on the payment of cost.

George Aldrich, charged with drunkenness. Judgment suspended on the payment of cost.

Watch for fraud!

REGISTRATION.—2d Ward.—Dan. O'Connor will be in his office next to the Court House, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., every day for the registration of voters.

The following are the hours for Registration in the Third Ward: From 6 to 11 A. M.; from 5 to 7 P. M. Every day until election.

THE CHALLENGERS.—The city executive committee have selected the following named Republicans to act as challengers at the different voting places on election day:

First Ward, Upper Division.—J W Whitney, John Stateher, Wm H Howe, De L Towers, Wm Henry Howe, John Evangelist, George H Adams, Henry Kuhl, Edward Ancrum, J O Nixon, Jake Bordeaux, Henry Neal, Stephen Richardson, Richard Brown, Robert Phinney, Eli Currie, John Gates, Wm Holmes, Henry Middleton, William Walker, Green Smith, Geo L Mabson, Saml Norton.

First Ward, Lower Division.—J W Telfair, John Hooper, George Littlington, Owen Dove, Owen Burney, Mike Hooper, Jas A Lowery, Wm J Kellogg, E McBride, Sanil Reed, Allen Evans, Elijah Lane, Henry Lucas, Manuel Nichols, Wm. Tucker, Duncan Holmes, Chas Sampson, James Tucker, Isham Sweat, Riley Moseley, Daniel Chadwick, John H Lewis, Fred Brown, Richard P Hall, Stephen Ballard.

Second Ward.—Joseph A Ashe, George H Jackson, George E Berden, J W McNeil, A McKinzie, E J Pennypacker, Thad Howard, Wash Howard, Sandy Stewart, Moses Whiting, Saml Sterling, Dan Howard, George Murray, Wm West, Fred Brown, John W Hunter, Robert West, Edward Joyner, Wm McWilliams, J N VanSoelen, Gury Davis, Edwd Mallett, Jasper Bishop, Wm N Mallett.

Third Ward.—James Heaton, J W Spicer, Gilbert Telfair, John Self, Washt Tucker, R E Jackson, John Davis, Wm Cowan, Saml Merrick, Chas Wilborn, Thos King, Randal Jones, John Lewis, George Hayes, Mathew Ashe, Chas Anderson, Haywood Larkins, Frank Atkinson, Wm Johnson, Geo Moseley, David White, D Wheeler, Archie Williams, Jacob Wood.

Fourth Ward.—Joseph J Cutlar, Wm B Hall, Silas N Deans, Jesse Martin, John Seals, W A Jordan, David Price, Robt Leonard, Peter McKeever, King McCall, Josh Moore, A L Brown, Amos Brown, Sandy Jones, W H Kelley, Wm White, Washt Howe, Hanover Johnson, Jas H Harris, Alex Bryant, Henry Hill, Nat Conner, Chas Southerland, John H Howe, Thos Reed, Moses Grainger, Jr.

Fifth Ward.—Hiram Hankins, Paris Jones, Jas H Davis, E D Hewlett, James Roane, Halifax P Leonard, Robt Leonard, S E Richardson, Wright Simmons, Allen Simmons, Elias Campbell, Robt Russ, Josh Hill, R H Martin, Henry Loftin, Josh Russ, Edwd Bird, A J Denton, Washt Howe, Henry Knight, Moses Connor, Alfred Conner, Moses Grainger.

Old Sampson Out of the Mire of the Rebellion.

CLINTON, July 31, 1875.

To the Wilmington Post:

The greatest mass meeting since the war was held here to-day. General Manning successfully met and completely routed the great war-horse of the mountain, Gen. Leach, and gave him such tremendous blows that his friends raised a row to disturb him, but it was no go. Gen. Manning also met him yesterday at Newton Grove and handled him with facts and made many friends for his ability. Sampson county will go against convention, and we will ever feel grateful to Gen. Manning for his efforts in truth, honesty of character and true Republicanism. The old Democrats may bid farewell to old Sampson. SAMPSON.

ROCKY POINT, N. C., Aug. 3, 1875.

EDITOR POST:—I regret to see that the Republican Executive Committee has placed my name on the ticket as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention. If there was time to get the Committee together again, before the election, I should decline it, but as it is I suppose I must accept the nomination.

I am always willing to do anything in my power to aid the Republican party, but my offices' duties, my private business and my health make it almost impossible for me to spend much time in Raleigh, and that was the reason I would not allow my name to be used in the County Nominating Convention.

If the Republicans succeed in electing a majority, which now appear to be quite certain, of course it is all right, but if otherwise my constituents must not complain if I do not spend *all of my time* at Raleigh during the sitting of the Convention.

Very respectfully,

GEO. Z. FRENCH.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat*, in discussing the proposition to call a convention to amend the Constitution of that State, uses this language:

"If a convention is called, let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankees ideas—let the old-time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage."

This is progress backwards, and that is what the Democracy of North Carolina are after. Opposition to "imported Yankee ideas," and their desire for a restoration to "old-time practices," may naturally be expected from such a source. Speaking of the bill for calling the convention, it adds:

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. No North Carolinian should ever say that he is willing to surrender his claim for damages in the unlawful emancipation of and deprivation of personal property, although we are all now opposed to re-establishing slavery in any shape."

All this looks very much like a desire for reconciliation! Not only is the North denounced as "fiftical enemies," but the claim for compensation for their late slaves is never to be surrendered; and, yet we are told the war is over, and should be forgotten.—*Chronicle.*

The Record

In 1861 the Democratic party plunged the country into civil war without submitting the question to the people, against an express understanding to the contrary at the time of the election for delegates to the Convention.

They forced a flood of money upon the people and afterwards repudiated it, thereby bringing immense distress upon all classes.

They squandered the sinking fund of the State which had been placed in their hands as a sacred trust, and invested it in worthless Confederate bonds.

They invested the entire school fund of the State in Confederate securities, and thus defrauded poor men's children out of the means of education.

They promised the poor men that if they would enlist for twelve months, they would, at the expiration of their terms, be allowed to return home, but instead of complying with their promise they had them conscripted and left their wives and children to suffer.

The poor men of North Catolina were hunted down by Democratic bloodhounds and forced to fight against their will.

They refused to furnish artificial limbs for the poor soldiers who were so unfortunate as to lose their natural ones, in a fight which they had no heart and in which they had no interest.

They have taxed the poor man on all of his property over *twenty-five dollars*, while at the same time they allowed the rich man an exemption of *fifteen hundred dollars*.

They now threaten to require a poll tax as a qualification for voters, and further threaten to allow the rich man to have an additional vote for every five hundred dollars upon which he pays taxes, thereby placing the privilege of the elective franchise entirely under the control of the property holders of the State. They threaten to overthrow the Supreme Court of North Carolina merely because it has given a decision against the tyranical attempts of malicious partisans to deprive the people of the right to elect their public officers, and because it has declared that the money sharks of the land have no right to deprive the poor man of his little home for old debts. They have passed a landlord and tenant act, by which the land owners of the State can lord it over the poor man and hold him in a position little better than that in which they held the natural people before the war.

The Democratic party has committed all these great outrages, and now they ask the people to trust them again.

Rely upon it, people of North Carolina, that unless Republicans and anti-convention men shall be chosen as delegates at the coming election, the days of popular rule in our State are at an end. Now is the time for our free people to establish upon a firm and lasting basis the privileges enjoyed by virtue of the Republican party. Let all who desire to retain their rights put their shoulders to the wheel and work. The chances now lost may never be recovered.

The Conspiracy Exposed.

It has transpired within the last few days, that one of the schemes of the convention-plotters is to establish in North Carolina, a system of *viva voce* voting,—the same system that formerly prevailed in Virginia, Kentucky and perhaps some others of the southern states. In other words, those who are entitled to the suffrage, instead of voting by ballot as they are now permitted by law to do, will be obliged to tell the judges of election the ones for whom they vote, so that all by-standers may hear, and the vote so given is to be entered into a book kept by the poll-holders, so the same may be inspected at all times.

The purpose of this infamous proposition is apparent. By the system of voting by ballot, the citizen can choose his candidate and no one but himself can know who the person may be. In this manner the voter is protected from prying curiosity, and can give his unbiassed suffrage without fear of results. That is, he is absolutely free from outside influences. But if the *viva voce* system is adopted, many a man, not having the moral courage to act independently of outside interference, will either vote contrary to his inclination, or will not try to give expression to his choice at all. It is one of the most offensive restrictions that can be imposed upon freedom of action, and places many men (such is their natural timidity of disposition,) within the power of those who have stronger wills.

The first application of the *viva voce* plan is to be made when the amended constitution is submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The convention bill provides as follows: "Nor shall said convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly."

The plot is simply this: The Legislature that passed the convention bill is to be again called together; and by the terms of the law, the convention, if it has a majority of democrats, will submit the question to the people. But how? The voters will be required to come before the poll-holders and speak out how they wish to vote, instead of casting a secret ballot as they now do. In addition to this, the convention will require voters to produce their tax receipts before they can vote at all.—By these appliances, thousands of citizens will be prevented from giving expression to their free will, and the "submission to the people" will become a farce. This plan has been seriously discussed by the leading convention-plotters, and its adoption agreed upon.

The only method by which it can be defeated is to elect delegates to the convention who are opposed to amending the constitution, and who will adjourn the convention so soon as it shall assemble. The people should not delude themselves by supposing they can vote down an amended constitution if it does not suit them, for it may be many of them will have no opportity, but the one now presented, to vote at all. Let them be warned in time.—*New North State.*

Another Falsehood.

Another Falsehood is being told to prevent colored men from voting, to the effect that they will be obliged to pay their poll tax before voting at this election. This is being industriously circulated, but we would say to the colored folks there is not a word of truth in it, and they ought not to allow themselves to be deceived. If the democrats amend the constitution, however, they will put this in, and after the present election, unless the republicans succeed, it may be the law, that no man can vote unless he produces his tax-receipt. —*Constitution.*

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* calls attention to the fact that twenty-five of the members of the convention of 1861 that took North Carolina out of the Union are candidates for the convention of 1875, besides the ex-Confederate States Attorney General. It should be remembered that these men in 1861 pretended to be lovers of the Union. They pretend now that the State Rights issue is dead. What can reasonably be expected of them except a repetition of their former treachery if they shall unfortunately get control of the convention?—*Washington Republican.*

A vote for the anti-convention candidates is a vote against saddling an enormous debt upon the people.

If you do not wish to be bound hand and foot by the arrogance and dictation of the old-time "ruling classes," vote against convention.

Democratic lawyers well know that thousands of judgments are now chained up by virtue of the decision of our Republican Supreme Court in relation to the retrospective action of the Homestead. Democratic lawyers well know that thousands of old notes now laid away will be placed in their hands for collection if a new Supreme Court can be had which will declare the retrospective features of the homestead unconstitutional.

Every Democratic lawyer is in favor of the convention movement, because they know that the homestead provision of our Republican constitution has seriously interfered with their practice.

Let the hard-working farmers and mechanics remember these things and vote down the revolutionists.

The news from Randolph county is just as good as that from Alamance and Person. The no convention candidates will be elected by three hundred and fifty majority.

The Way Dr. Cook "Went for" the Traitor Glenn.

That brazen renegade, Glenn, of Yadkin, after having betrayed the Union men of Yadkin who elected him, is now stumping for the Democrats. This is the way Dr. Cook of Wilkes took him down at Yadkinville last Friday: "Glenn, the Lieutenant Governor, so-called, wrote Mr. Myers, of Yadkin, a few days before he betrayed his party. In this letter he said the Democrats were thieves and were stealing the people's money. "Now," said Dr. Cook in his reply to Glenn, "the Lieutenant Governor says he wants the whipping-post, and he says that when thieves are convicted, you should take them out and cut their infernal hides.' This was Glenn's exact language. Now he says the Democrats are thieves one day and the next day he is found in the den of thieves. What did he go there for? Was it to partake of the plunder? Was it to get the benefit of the stealing? If so, who will 'cut his infernal hide?'"

Have not Democratic lawyers tried to have the Homestead law declared unconstitutional? It is certain that they have, and it is known that Judge Merrimon, who is now stumping the State in the interest of the Democratic party, was untiring in his efforts to have this great outrage committed.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

CLIFFORD HOUSE,

ON MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, IN the business part of the city. Splendid board—both transient and permanent. House newly furnished, and table well supplied with every luxury the market affords. Terms moderate.

aug 4 42-1m

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of New Hanover, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months, payable on and after August 10th.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

July 31st, 1875.-3t

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Combine beaty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying.—Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9–6m

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Pender Counties are requested to be present at a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order Committee,

S. H. MANNING, Chairman.

H. E. SCOTT, Secretary.

July 30, 1875–3t

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES BROWNE, Director.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9–6m

Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27th, 1875.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1875 HAVING been received at this office, the undersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore notified and requested to give this matter immediate attention, and to call at this office and "pay up" without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

T. C. SERVOSS, Treasurer and Collector.

July 28 30–tf

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the

1st Monday of September next,

the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the elective system, combining, however, three curricular of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Secretary Board of Trustees, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the Ill de Constitutional Convention.

S. H MANNING, Sheriff of New Hanover County.

July 16–tw.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 23–tf

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. april 9–tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

ANSON.
A. M. BOGGAN.

ALAMANCE.
JAMES E. BOYD.

BRUNSWICK.
EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE.
E. R. HAMPTON,
JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE.
J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN.
A. McDONALD.

BERTIE.
F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN.
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM.
B. I. HOWZE,
R. W. YORK.

CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

CHOWAN.
JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND.
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN.
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

CASWELL.
THOS. T. DONOHO,
WILSON CAREY.

DAVIDSON.
JOHN T. CRAMER.
JOHN MICHAEL.

DARE.
GEORGE B. BLIVEN.

EDGECOMBE.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

GATES.
JOHN PARKER.

GRANVILLE.
ISAAC J. YOUNG,
JAMES A. BULLOCK.

GREENE.
JOSEPH DIXON.

GUILFORD.
A. W. TOURGEE,
A. S. HOLTON.

GASTON.
JAMES HOFFMAN.

HALIFAX.
J. E. O'HARA,
J. J. GOOWYN.

HARNETT.
NEILL McKAY.

HENDERSON.
FRANK WOODFIN.

HERTFORD.
JORDAN J. HORTON.

JOHNSTON.
BRYANT R. HINNANT,
P. T. MASSEY.

JONES.
J. F. SCOTT.

LENOIR.
RICHARD W. KING.

MITCHELL.
J. W. BOWMAN.

MONTGOMERY.
ALLEN JORDAN.

MOORE.
W. M. BLACK.

MARTIN.
J. J. MARTIN.

MADISON.
W. W. ROLLINS.

McDOWELL.
JAMES DUNCAN.

MECKLENBURG.
COL. W. R. MYERS,
DR. W. M. KERR.

NORTHAMPTON.
WILLIAM BARROW.

NEW HANOVER.
HON. GEORGE Z. FRENCH.
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

NASH.
J. J. SHARP.

ORANGE.
JOHN T. HOGAN,
WASHINGTON DUKE.

POLK.
N. B. HAMPTON.

PASQUOTANK.
W. J. MUNDEN.

PERQUIMANS.
J. W. ALBERTSON.

RANDOLPH.
J. W. BEAN,
A. M. LOWE.

RICHMOND.
O. H. DOCKERY.

ROBESON.
NEILL McNEILL,
R. M. NORMENT.

ROCKINGHAM.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

ROWAN.
I. W. JONES,
JOHN A. RAMSAY.

SAMPSON.
CLIFTON WARD,
JAMES T. GIDDENS.

STANLY.
C. C. FOREMAN.

STOKES.
W. W. McCANDLISS.

SURRY.
J. M. BROWER.

TYRRELL.
EDWARD RANSOM.

UNION.
J. J. HASTY.

WASHINGTON.
W. A. MOORE.

WAKE.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES.
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

WARREN.
J. WILLIAMS THORNE,
J. O. CROSBY.

WAYNE.
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
GEO. H. GRANTHAM.

YADKIN.
B. F. JONES.

YANCEY.
W. M. MOORE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

REGISTER.

Do not fail to Register, or if you have done so before, see that your name is all right on the books now.

Bury the office hunters out of sight to-morrow.

Ballots to-morrow may save bullets next year. See to it, men, who breast the tide of war.

Tax payers of the Old North State! begin to count out that $10,000 for each year of Jeff Davis' life. Be lively.

Vote down the preposterous notion to hold a Convention and the secessionists will not be troubling you again.

From the greed of secessionists who hope to get into office by and through the Convention, O, people, deliver us.

The idea of Jeff Davis rattling around like a pea in a bushel basket in the seat once filled by Dr. Caldwell and Governor Swain!

Are the people willing and ready for another revolution, such as we were forced into in in 1861? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Would you preserve yourselves and children from the grasping avarice of an effete aristocracy? Vote against the convention candidates.

Would you be reduced to a condition like the peons of Mexico, who have to work out their indebtedness to the rich land-owner? If not, vote against the convention.

The *Journal* will not poll as many Democratic votes at this election as it boasted of doing last year. Rats and non-residents now print that paper.—They don't vote.

If the people want a continuance of peace, order and good government, if they want the rights of all respected without regard to class, color or condition, vote for Republicans.

Take time by the forelock, and vote early to-morrow. Take the conspiring secessionists by the slack of their trowsers at the same time and chuck them in their political graves.

A vote for a Republican candidate is the same as a vote for NO CONVENTION. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived by Democrats who say this is not a question of convention or no convention.

The aliens and many other white voters of Wilmington are surely much disposed to give Strange and Davis a complimentary vote, as those two men were so anxious to give to common white people a voice in the control of the city.

Guilford county will elect the no convention candidates without a doubt. Every one thinks that, and the only question is as to the size of the majority which is estimated all the way from one hundred to six hundred. About three hundred will do very well.

The question of Roman pork having again come up before the Democrats of New Hanover, they have concluded to sacrifice George Davis and Robert Strange on their altar. But R. K. B. does seem to be a willing victim. He tears the garland from his brow, turns upon the High Priest, and says I will fight, R. K. is worth both the others.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

This man, perhaps the foremost of his age, has forever left us. His eminent services to the country which he loved with a devotion surpassed by few, his grandeur of mind, his hatred of what was treacherous and sordid and base, and his dauntless courage, go to make up one of the greatest of our great countrymen. This is not the time or place to speak of his faults. Erred he did; he was only human; but when history come to weigh him in its accurate balance, the judgment will be that Andrew Johnson was an honest man and a true patriot.

"How are you white folks. I'se glad to see you." Thus Cowan, like the spotted clown, begins his remarks. Ed. Taylor cracks him like the ring master does Mr. Merryman.

We want no more landlord and tenant acts, like the one printed on another page. If the people would save their liberties, they will hurl from power the men who legislate to enslave the poor man.

The fight is between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor. The laboring man should vote for the anti-convention candidates, to save himself and his family from wrong and oppression.

Remember Wilmington, and Raleigh, and New Berne, and Tarboro, in which the democrats have disfranchised hundreds of white men, in order to strike a blow at the negro. Remember the New Slavery imposed by the provisions of the infamous Landlord and Tenant Act; and then vote against the men who have been guilty of these terrible wrongs to the liberties of the people!

In the Convention of 1861, we find a United States Judge; a Confederate States Judge; a United States District Attorney; three members of the United States Congress; two Judges of the Superior Courts; two Solicitors and two members of the General Assembly; and yet certain Democratic papers complain of Federal and State officers taking part in the Convention of 1875. Bah!

Don't forget that the Democrats propose to change the present mode of voting. They propose to require every man to vote *viva voce* instead of as now, by ballot. Remember that the effect of this will be to cause every working man to be watched and, if he does not vote to suit his employer, he will be discharged. This is a wicked scheme gotten up to intimidate voters. Go to the polls and vote down such infamous attempts to deprive you of your rights.

If you would preserve the townships, if you would elect your own judges and magistrates; if you would retain the power to vote new men into office when you are tired of the old incumbents; if you would have a Probate Judge, with whom you can always transact business, without hiring a lawyer; if you would prevent a restoration of the old county courts; vote against the democratic convention candidates.

Dr. Swartz, President of the society for the diffusion of general stupidity has discovered a Star of the tenth magnitude, situated in the constellation of the crab, in the kitchen of Dawson's Bank. This Star has gone backward one hundred and eighty degrees during the past six months, and its occultations are frequent. Its eccentricity is by the learned astronomer, attributed to the fact that its *cissy rowe* a boat which has neither compass or rudder.

A bell.

Don't be misled by the Democratic cry that the Constitution, if amended, will be submitted to the people for ratification. It will not be done, and even if it is, the Convention will reserve to itself the right to say what class of persons shall vote, and in that event they will probably adopt the plan of the Albermarle Register, which is, not to allow any man to vote who does not pay a poll-tax, and to allow a man to cast an additional vote for every five hundred dollars on which he pays taxes. This would enable the revolutionists to ratify any Constitution they might adopt.—*Constitution.*

We believe that the cry put up by the Democratic party for constitutional reform is a mere sham for the purpose of some revolutionary scheme to ride themselves into positions. The hungry crew have been so long out of power that it is hard for them to content themselves until the regular elections take place. They no doubt think that if they get control of the convention they can not only order new elections for the offices now in existence, but create new ones for the many longing lawyers who hang around their party. We are firmly of opinion that place is at the bottom of this wild revolutionary scheme, and in order to secure this end they would be willing to enslave every poor man in North Carolina.

When you hear a Democrat crying about Mr. Badger being a candidate for convention and charging that he is ineligible on account of being United States District Attorney, please ask him how R. P. Dick, who was then United States District Attorney, took his seat in the convention of 1861. Also how Mr. George V. Strong, who was Confederate States District Attorney, continued to sit in that convention.

The real question is convention or no convention. If you would defeat the convention, vote for those who will adjourn it without delay.

COUNTY MEETING at MONROE.

Speeches of J. J. Hasty Anti-Convention Candidate—Dr. Redwine, Pro-Convention Candidate—Gen. Abbott—Mr. Payne—Col. McAuley and others.

Mr. Hasty the Anti-Convention candidate and Dr. Redwine have been addressing the citizens of Union County for some days, and on Friday last had their final meeting at Monroe. There was quite a large crowd of both parties in town, and most of them cursing the Convention heartily, while all, except a very few, were very good natured, laughing at the absurdity of the "dam fools" of the late Legislature *ordering* the people of North Carolina to hold at Convention, without asking them whether they wanted it or not. It was a common meeting of both parties and time was divided—an hour each.

Mr. Hasty, being very hoarse from much speaking, only spoke a few minutes, but very pointedly and effectually; and Dr. Redwine, who, like Moses, is a man "slow of speech," spoke a little and very disconsolately, when Gen. Abbott was introduced. He proceeded to make a perfectly unanswerable argument against the Convention. Saying that this Convention was called not only without the request of the people, but against their express will, as expressed at the ballot box in 1871; that the people did not want a Convention; that nearly half of the Democratic papers of the State were opposed to a Convention; and that a large number of the leading Democrats of the State, such as Vance, Fowle, Venable, Jo. Davis, Kitchen, and others were opposed to it; that if the Constitution needed change, as it might possibly in some particulars, the change could be made by legislative action without subjecting the State to a cost of nearly $1,000,000 and asking very pertinently what it was that the Legislature desired to do.—They had declared in the act calling the Convention, that they would not interfere with those parts of the Constitution to which they had made the most objection and which they had denounced as infamous. What did they propose to do? Was there some secret purpose which they did not dare to let the people know, as they did not dare to submit to them the naked question whether they would have a Convention or not? Did they want to restore the whipping post, abolish the present county and township governments, get a Supreme Court which would abolish the Homestead Law, get a set of Justices in the different counties who would put the poll tax up to $10 and require a tax receipt before the citizen could vote? He said the present Constitution had elements of liberality and popularity in it which the people liked, whether the street-corner politicians did or not, and closed after much not enumerated here, with an appeal to the people to stand by a Constitution which was not made for a class, or for the benefit of caste, but which was supereminently a "poor man's Constitution." He alluded to the "Landlord and Tenant Law," of the Legislature as an indication of what might be expected if the purposes of the pro-Conventionists were carried out, showing that in consequence of that act, we had already in this State, white as well as black slavery. While Gen. Abbott was speaking there were one or two drunken men, specimen pro-Conventionists, who undertook to interrupt him, but the mass of the crowd were good natured and evidently were not in love with the Convention.

A young lawyer of Monroe, named Payne, attempted to reply to General Abbott. He was evidently a young fellow of excellent parts, and was conscious that he had a bad case, and confined himself to several yarns; one about a fellow who had a hornet's nest in the seat of his trowsers, for the want of something else to say. About the 6th of August he will find a hornet's nest about his head. Then old Colonel McAuley made a long, dull speech, after Gen. Abbott had made a short and incisive reply to Mr. Payne.

Hon. Geo. L. Matson was in Monroe on that day, and after the meeting at the Court House made an address to a large meeting of enthusiastic Republicans. Your reporter was not present, but he heard that the meeting was a unit against a convention.

Hasty will be elected and convention defeated so far as Union county is concerned, and the small farmers then will save their homesteads, and the mechanics their lien law.

Remember, that the interest of the lawyers and that of the people has ever been antagonistic. In the call of a convention the former have everything to hope. To the former it may prove a harvest by opening the courts to the collection of old executions while to the latter it will prove most oppressive and tyrannical. Far better to let well enough alone, than to risk our property and liberty in the hands of Democratic lawyers and note shavers.

Do the people want the Supreme Court abolished and their rights left under the control of such revolutionists as composed the late Legislature? If so, vote for Democratic delegates, as the Wilmington *Journal* and other Democratic papers have declared the intention to overturn the Court because it stands by the people.

Col. Gilmer innocently exclaims, "Well, *perhaps* I did sign the Legislative Address of 1871." Too thin, Joe, too thin!

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874-'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred im making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1875.

Election and Registration Laws.

1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention, shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. *See Battle's Revisal, Chap.* 52.

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal, Sec. 12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c.

3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Registrars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and including the day before the election in August, from sunrise to sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. *Bat. Revisal, Chap.* 52, *Sec.* 8.

4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—*Bat. Rev. chap.* 52, *sec.* 13.

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—*Bat. Revisal, Chap.* 52, *sec.* 12.

6. The Registrars and Judges of Election are to attend at their respective polling places on Saturday before the election, from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., when any elector of such township may object to the name of any person who has registered. In such case the Registrar shall enter opposite to such name "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where the same shall be heard and decided. (The proviso to this section, Bat. Rev., chap. 52, sec. 10, is simply unintelligible, and is only rendered of sense by the decision hereinafter noticed.)

7. Any elector may, and it is the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected to be not a qualified voter. The person offering to vote may be required to take an oath that they are citizens of the United States, are 21 years old, have resided in the State one year, and in the county 30 days previous to the election, and that they are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and that they are the identical person as described in the registration books, &c.

This oath if taken, cannot be gainsaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or falsity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen *vs.* Canaday.

If the person swears falsely in taking the oath, his vote cannot be questioned, but he can be indicted and punished for perjury. No witnesses outside are allowed to be examined, and the provision to sec. 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871-72, is unconstitutional, as has been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present; and after being counted, &c., are to be returned as prescribed in the Convention Act.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amended the act further in this particular. No candidate for office should be either a Registrar or Judge of Election. In other respects, the law is the same; except as the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, in regard to the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive.

Can it be possible that any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina after the experience of the past fourteen years desire to again open the flood, gates of revolution? We tell the Republicans and anti-Convention men that the Democratic party would willingly trample under foot every impediment to secure power. There is no political jugglery to which they would not resort to regain what they have lost. Let us remember the loss of blood and treasure caused by these bad, designing men in the past, and rouse up to defeat them in their second infamous attempt to enslave us.

We now have a chance to put down malcontents and political tricksters for many years to come. Every argument is on our side, and with energy and activity there can be no failure. To lose now is to place ourselves at the mercy of those who would use their power to grind us to the earth.

The Constitution of the United States forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion, but it does not prohibit the counties from taxing the people to pay them.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says it is in favor of getting pay for slave property. There is only one way this can be done. If the Democratic party obtain a majority in the convention they may so arrange as to have the people of the different counties taxed to pay the old aristocracy for the loss of their slaves. Are the laboring men of North Carolina ready to be taxed for such a purpose.

If you want to see men who amount to nothing, go to the store fronts and street corners, and observe those whose mouths are wide open, talking politics.

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NEATLY EXECUTED

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING

BILL HEADS,

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Office on Princess Street between Front and Second.

WILMINGTON, N. C

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6 30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1 40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on Night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.10 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—VIA—

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a COMMUTATION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY,
CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via the Line, with

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations

at the best connection for all the above named points.

Any further information gladly furnished upon application to

W. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
june 16—1m Wilmington, N. C.

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Are in every way reliable and be made or worn if properly used. Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.
july 9-6

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only*?" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go *hand in hand*. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all*. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners*; and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the county in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she aloof to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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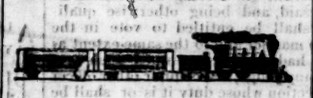

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railways as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 00 P. M

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S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedu'e will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 52 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11 48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M
" Danville	5 44 "	4 05 P. M
" Dundee	5 56 "	4.18 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	3.32 P. M	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6 45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	9.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3 38 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.59A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.15 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunn:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying [illegible] been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is sufficient to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters, as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the Rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully tender our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a majority of the white people in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a politic [illegible] order to call a convention. The people of North Carolina [illegible] the Conservative ticket. Not a [illegible] and the convention during [illegible] Legislature was con[illegible] by nearly two-thirds majori[illegible] advantages of its majority, [illegible] heeding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry, without party and clamored in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872 it [illegible] the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in [illegible] and [illegible] be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is [illegible] that the Republicans voted with us in August last will return to the Democratic party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political parties sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To enable the Colored Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, the right of any citizen to vote in any election by the people or any office, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, or in any primary election in which the choice of candidates for elections by the people is to be made or registration of voters therefor is required by law, is denied or abridged because of the person of officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 800 casks. Market dull, with sales of 325 casks at 28 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,990 bbls. Market dull. Sales last evening, not previously reported, of 500 bbls. at $1.37½.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 460 bbls. Sales of 460 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and and $3.00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 40 bbls. Sales of 40 bbls. at $2.00. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. No sales and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, August 3.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mebane.

Steamer Hurt, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Wave, Robinson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mebane.

Steamer Hurt, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Wave, Robeson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A H VanBokkelen.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Send for price list and list of testimonials, Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9–6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchasen oe of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 2–tf

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9–6m

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 requires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 18 tf

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.—Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm. all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 55 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO'
map 21-3m Norwich, Conn.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9—6m

EDWARD PLOTTS' STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent Knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound,

Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,

Washington, N. J.

july 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price and send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, Attorney, 191 Broadway, N. Y.

June 4 6m.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N J. Correspondence solicited. July 9—6m

WEEKLY CHRONICLE $3.50 PER ANNUM

June 18—tf

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	11@@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @@ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @@ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @@ 15
BACON—North Carolina, Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @@ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @@ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @@ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15@@ 15½
Shoulders	11@@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14@@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10@@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine, Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	2 00 @@
New City, each	2 50 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @@
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @@10 00
Northern	00 @@11 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	20 @@ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @@ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @@ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @@ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @@
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @@ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @@
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @@ 35
Rio ₱ lb	21 @@ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @@ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @@ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @@
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @@ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @@
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @@20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @@
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @@
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @@
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @@11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @@ 9 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	5 00 @@ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @@ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @@ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @@ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @@ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @@ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @@ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @@10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @@00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @@00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @@00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @@65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @@40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @@45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @@57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @@65 00
Complete Manure " "	00 00 @@67 00
Wham's Phosphate " "	00 00 @@70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @@70 00
Berger&Bruis's Phos. "	80 00 @@00 00
Phœnix	00 @@ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manufactured Guano	00 @@ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @@ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @@ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @@ 00
Corn, grl., ₱ bushel	1 15 @@ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @@
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @@
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @@ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@@ 11
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @@ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @@ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @@117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @@ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @@ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @@
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @@27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @@25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @@23 00
Dressed flooring, sea-soned	30 00 @@35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @@23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @@ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	48 @@ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @@
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @@ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @@ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @@ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @@ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @@ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @@ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @@ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @@ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @@ 1 00
Irish, North. ₱ bbl	3 25 @@ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 @@25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 @@00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 @@00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 @@00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @@ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @@ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @@ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@@ 3
ROPE	6 @@ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @@ 80
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @@ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @@
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @@ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @@
C— " ₱ lb	11 @@
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @@ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @@ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @@ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @@
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @@
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	20 00 @@25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @@00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @@00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @@
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @@00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @@14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @@10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @@ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @@ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @@ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @@
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @@ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 15@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 40@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 80@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc'	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1½ p cts	

	Par	Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25		30
First National Bank	100		105
Wilmington Building Stock	00		94
Mechanics' "	00		94
Navassa Guano Co "	000		120
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21		
Do Funding 1868	15		
Do " 1869	14		
Do New	12		
Do Special Tax	03		
Do to N C Railroad	42		
W A W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold Int	100		
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c	70		
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70		
" " 7 pc	56		
" " old 6 pc	65		
" " new 6 pcs (Gold Int)			
" " 5 pc	00		
New Hanover Co Bonds (30 years)			
6 pc (Gold Int)	70		
W A W R R Stock (Par 100)	56		
N C R R " " 100)	55		
C C Railroad " " 100)	91		
W G L Co " " 50)	70		
W & S R R " " 25)	15		

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used,

may 2—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

apr 30—4f

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER, Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.

June 4—tf1

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.

July 9—4f

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.,

B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

may 14—2m

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

COFFEE POTS,

CUPS,

BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

may 2—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1875.

June 23-tf

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